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Date 30 JAN 91 NRP 89-2

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS, 1953-56

1953

3 January 1953 Republican<sup>controlled</sup> 83rd Congress convened.

5 January Churchill<sup>(U.K.)</sup> visits Eisenhower<sup>Pres.</sup>.

7 January René Mayer<sup>Prime Minister</sup> of France; Bidault<sup>George</sup>, Foreign Minister.

13 January William Remington<sup>we</sup> convicted.

13 January Soviet "Doctors' Plot" -- nine<sup>we</sup> arrested for plotting to kill Soviet leaders -- said to have been incited by Zionist organizations and British and US intelligence.

16 January Georg Dertinger<sup>(Dertinger)</sup>, E. German Foreign Minister, arrested for actions hostile to the State.

18 January US Navy patrol bomber<sup>we</sup> shot down by Chinese Communist anti-aircraft near Swatow.

20 January Nine<sup>are</sup> arrested in Bulgaria for being part of spy rings organized by US intelligence in Turkey.

26 January President<sup>examined</sup> formed International Activities Board headed by William H. Jackson.

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27 January 1953

*any State*  
*John F.* J. F. Dulles's first policy speech, said President would find ways to make Soviets want peace; would stimulate desire for freedom in subject peoples. Expressed concern over Soviet activities in Middle East, fearing inter alia, communist control of Suez Canal.

2 February

*Guam*  
In State of Union speech, President announced 7th Fleet would no longer be used to keep Chinese Nationalists from mainland.

6 February

Representatives of Britain, France, U. S., and U.S.S.R. failed to reach agreement on Austrian treaty.

12 February

Egypt and Great Britain agreed to self-government for Sudan. Agreement included British willingness to withdraw from Suez.

12 February

*break*  
USSR broke relations with Israel when Soviet embassy <sup>in</sup> Tel Aviv.

21 February

*Vasily* Vasily (iv) Sokolovsky succeeded Sht <sup>SP-7</sup> ~~XXXX~~ <sup>NKO</sup> (?) as Soviet Chief of Staff.

25 February 1953

Guatemalan government's program for land distribution conflicts with United Fruit Company.

28 February

Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey signed a 5-year friendship treaty in Ankara.

28 February 1953

*Premier Mohammed*  
Riots in Iran against Mossadeq.

4 March

General Van Fleet testified before House Armed Services Committee, ~~to the effect~~ that he had been improperly hampered in his conduct of the Korean campaign.

4 March

*is*  
John Carter Vincent forced to resign from State Department. *A*

4 March

UN begins project for aid to Arab refugees.

5 March

*Soviet Premier*  
Stalin died.

6 March

*Georgi*  
LAURENTY *Berlya*  
Vaycheslav *Molotov*  
KAZAR *Kaganovich*  
Mikoyan *Voroshilov*

*Soviet*  
Malenkov announced as premier; Beria, as minister of internal affairs; Molotov, first deputy premier and foreign minister; Bulganin, defense minister; Kaganovich, first deputy premier; Voroshilov, chairman of the parliamentary presidium; Mikoyan, minister of trade.

*ANASTAS Mikoyan*

10 March

Russians shoot down 2 USAF fighters over Germany.

13 March

3 Czech airmen reach British zone of Germany in old Czech fighter. (~~Czech July~~) During first 3 months of 1953 large exodus of communist refugees into Germany.

14 March

*secret*  
Gottwald, Czech president, died in Prague from cold caught at Stalin's funeral.

19 March 1953

*gran hain*  
President ~~at~~ a news conference outlined a conciliatory policy designed to meet U.S.S.R. half way.

19 March

Egypt and U.S. signed ~~an~~ agreement whereby U.S. would finance reclamation of Egypt's land.

20 March

Mossadeq rejected ~~an~~ offer from the U.S. and Britain on the oil problem.

21 March

Moscow radio starts issuing peaceful coexistence propaganda.

23 March

*Shovchik*  
Czechs & USSR accuse ~~the~~ US of using Mutual Security funds to finance espionage and clandestine operations against Communists. Claim ~~the~~ trial of Rudolph Slansky uncovered evidence of this.

23 March

3 Czechs seize a Czech C-47 flying from Prague to Brno and landed it in Frankfurt. 6 Czech passengers ~~were~~ *are* given asylum.

26 March

*and (funer)*  
Mayer in Washington asked ~~for~~ help in financing Indochinese War.

28 March

*To 88th*  
Senator McCarthy announced ~~he~~ he had found a way to stop trade to Communist China through Greek ships.

4 April

USSR announces that 9 doctors arrested for alleged plot against Soviet officials have been released.

1953

- 5 April 1953 Drought relief funds granted to Yugoslavia.
- 7 April <sup>Konrad (West Germany)</sup> Adenauer visits Washington.
- 10 April West Germany announced it had broken Soviet spy ring.
- 14 April 1953 Vietminh drives French back in Indochina.
- 16 April Purge reported in government of Soviet Georgia.
- 16 April <sup>Essenhausen</sup> President ~~Truman~~ makes foreign policy speech urging peace.
- 27 April <sup>Essenhausen</sup> President ~~Truman~~ issues new security program for government employees.
- 27 April <sup>Mark</sup> General Clark offered \$50,000 and political asylum to any Communist pilot delivering modern Soviet jet plane.
- 1 May <sup>Nikolai</sup> Bulganin, as Soviet Defense Minister, made conciliatory foreign policy speech.
- 1 May First step completed toward European coal and steel community.
- 11 May Mayer resigned as French premier.

11 May 1953

*PM H. H. (U.K.)*  
Churchill suggested a Summit type of conference.

12 May

*Adm. A. W.*  
Radford succeeds Bradley as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

15 May

*William C. G. is*  
Otis released in Czechoslovakia.

26 May

*Cristache*  
Zambeti, first secretary of Rumanian legation, is declared persona non grata for approaching Visi Georgescu of New York with offer of political collaboration.

27 May

USSR reports execution of four allegedly American-trained spies in Ukraine.

29 May

*John F. Dulles*  
Secretary of State returns from Near Eastern trip.

2 June

*(U.K.)*  
Queen Elizabeth crowned.

8 June

*are*  
Kurt Ponger and Otto Verber sentenced in Washington as Soviet agents.

13 June

Purges in Ukrainian Communist party.

14 June

*Eisenhower*  
President defends book distribution policies of USIS.

14 June

*Pres. Josep*  
Tito announces exchange of ambassadors with USSR.

17 June 1953 Beginning of riots in East Germany.

18 June *MAA Gen M. Shomron*  
Naguib and the revolution council proclaim Egypt a republic.

19 June *Julius & Ethel*  
Rosenbergs executed.

22 June Soviet Foreign Office relaxes travel restrictions for foreigners.

23 June *2*  
Capt<sup>ain</sup> and medical officer of Polish ship "Batory" given asylum in England.

26 June *Joseph*  
Laniel, French premier.

2 July *MATYKO*  
Budapest reported resignation of Rakosi and his government.

4 July Imre Nagy becomes Hungarian premier, promising to increase supplies of consumer goods and foods; also criticizing "exaggeration of collectivization."

8 July *Pres. Tito*  
Tito, commenting on Hungarian changes, says he believed it indicated change in Soviet tactics.

9 July *J.B.* *Sen. Joseph*  
Matthews resigns from McCarthy investigating committee after protest from clergymen.

10 July 1953

LAURENCE  
USSR makes public dismissal of Beria from Politburo (it was believed Beria's arrest had taken place actually on June 27).

10 July

~~President~~ Eisenhower offers food to East Germany.

13 July

Joseph  
> Attempts by Sen. McCarthy to question "William P. Bundy, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency," who made a \$400 contribution to Hiss fund criticized by Sen. Monroney, who said that CIA should be protected from disclosure. (sic)

14 July

Sen. Joseph ✓ McCarthy and Allen W. Dulles <sup>DCI</sup> agreed to seek means to question CIA personnel without endangering the organization.

14 July

Premier Mohammed Mossadeq decides to rule by decree.

26 July

New history of Soviet Communist party mentioned Lenin's statement on co-existence and cited only Lenin and Stalin.

27 July

✓ Korean armistice signed.

29 July

Soviet note to Austria indicates possible agreement to Austrian treaty.

29 July

✓ USAF bomber shot down off Siberia by Soviet fighters.



1 August 1953 FOA<sup>2</sup>formed to administer all foreign aid programs. USIA<sup>2</sup> set up same date.

5 August USSR announces 1953 budget.

8 August USSR announces now has hydrogen bomb.

10 August *Sen. Joseph* McCarthy's investigating committee claims communists in Government Printing Office.

16 August USSR called<sup>2</sup> for German peace conference within 6 months.

17 August Edgar Sanders, British executive sentenced with Robert A. Vogeler, on espionage charges in Hungary,<sup>2</sup> pardoned.

17 August *Giuseppe Alcide* Pella succeeds de Gasperi as premier of Italy.

19 August *Premier Mhdamed* Mossadeq<sup>2</sup> ousted.

6 September *KONRAD (W. Ger)* Adenauer's government wins election.

15 September Moscow announced<sup>2</sup> formation of 6 new ministries to increase agricultural production and consumer goods.

21 September *KIMPO MARK* North Korean pilot brings MIG 15 to Kimpoh<sup>2</sup> airfield, claiming reward offered by General Clark.

28 September 1953

*Stefan*

→ Cardinal Wyszynski of Poland was suspended and allowed to retire to a monastery.

6 October

President announces all statements about Russian nuclear explosions must conform to NSC decisions or be cleared by the White House.

8 October

US and Britain announce they will withdraw forces from Trieste.

12 October

*Sen. Joseph*

McCarthy announces dangerous espionage at Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey, N.J.

18 October

*U.K.*  
Britain, France, and US invited USSR to attend foreign ministers conference in Lugano November 9.

26 October

US charges in UN that US fliers were forced to make "confessions" concerning germ warfare in Korea.

3 November

USSR declines invitation to Lugano conference.

6 November

*Aldo*

*Carlg*

*Maj. William*

Icardi and Lo Dolce convicted in Italy of Holohan's murder.

13 November

*Robert T.*

*Stemma?*

Army Secretary Stephens (?) says no evidence found of espionage at Ft. Monmouth, N.J.

22 November

2 Czechs fly safely to West Germany.

26 November 1953      USSR agrees to Big 4 meeting in Berlin to discuss Germany.

3 December      *Dres* Eisenhower, *Prime M.* Churchill, and *(Frank)* Laniel meet in Bermuda. *Joseph*

5 December      Britain and Iran announce resumption of diplomatic relations.

5 December      Yugoslavia and Italy agree to troop withdrawals to reduce tension over Trieste.

6 December      *Moshe* Sharett *David* Sharett succeeds Ben Gurion as Israeli prime minister.

8 December      ~~President~~ Eisenhower speaks before UN General Assembly proposing world atomic pool.

11 December      Pro-Egyptian party gets majority in new Sudan parliament.

21 December      Howard Fast gets Stalin peace prize.

21 December      *Premier in Moscow* Mossadeq in jail.

23 December      *AP?* Attempts at Panmunjom to get American prisoners, converted to Communism, to come home.

23 December      *CAVEAT* Beria and friends executed.

*William E.  
Jenner*

26 December 1953

Sen. Jenner testifying before Senate  
Internal Security Subcommittee, claims there  
were probably 25 Soviet spy rings operating  
in the US. (His authority was Col. Akimoff.)

ISMAIL G,

1954

1 January 1954 West Berlin reception centers report 305,730 refugees from East Germany for 1953.

4 January <sup>William</sup> Senators Jenner and <sup>Pat</sup> McCarran questioned Igor Gouzenko in Canada.

5 January <sup>Amin</sup> Fanfani succeeds Pella as Italian premier. <sup>Giuseppe</sup>

15 January British claim success in Mau Mau fighting.

15 January <sup>Prince</sup> Buu Loc becomes Premier of Viet Nam.

17 January <sup>Milovan</sup> Djilas, Yugoslav Vice-President ousted from Yugoslav Communist Party.

17 January Reports of political troubles in Soviet Georgia.

20 January Netherlands becomes first nation to adopt EDC Treaty.

24 January <sup>Yuri A.</sup> Rastvorov <sup>Vorobiev</sup> reported to have defected in Japan.

25 January Foreign Ministers Conference in Berlin agrees to Geneva Conference including Communist China.

30 January 1954 <sup>MARIO</sup> Scelba succeeds Fanfani as Italian premier. <sup>Amin-tore</sup>

1 February <sup>in</sup> US reported to have given <sup>VOROV</sup> Rastor ~~er~~ asylum.

4 February USSR offers Britain trade treaty.

6 February Fighting between India and Pakistani ~~troops~~ <sup>groups</sup> over ~~Kashmere.~~ <sup>Kashmir</sup>

8 February <sup>Aristotle</sup> Onassis <sup>in</sup> charged with defrauding the government. <sup>A</sup>

9 February Swedish military provocation. Reports Soviet atomic bomb production at 100 a year.

10 February ~~President~~ Eisenhower announces intention not to be involved in Indo-Chinese war.

18 February <sup>Sen. Joseph</sup> McCarthy calls <sup>Brig GEN Ralph W</sup> General <sup>Zwicker</sup> ~~Bricker~~ a disgrace.

19 February <sup>Sen. Joseph</sup> Army refuses to give McCarthy names of persons involved in Peress promotion.

25 February <sup>Pres.</sup> Eisenhower reports that Pakistan would receive US military aid.

25 February Bricker Amendment defeated.

25 February 1954

*may Gen  
Mohammed*

*Gamal Abdel*  
Naguib resigns in favor of Nasser. Nasser becomes Vice Premier and Vice Chief of the Revolutionary Council. (Did not actually replace Naguib until April 18.)

25 February

Polish consulates in New York, Chicago, and Detroit <sup>now</sup> closed after charges of distributing propaganda.

27 February

Shishakly, Syrian President, <sup>is</sup> victim of Coup d'etat.

1 March

US explodes "H" bomb at Bikini. <sup>Atoll.</sup>

1 March

Puerto Ricans wound five Congressmen.

8 March

US and Japan sign mutual defense treaty.

12 March

*George*

*SAYS*  
Malenkov <sup>said</sup> the USSR favored an end to cold war.

12 March

*MIGs*  
Czech MIGs fire on US Navy planes over West Germany.

13 March

At inter-American conference in Caracas, Guatemala shows hostile attitude.

19 March

*Joseph*

Cyrankiewicz becomes Polish Premier in place of Beruit.

*Boleslaw*

21 March

President declines to release FBI files to Congress.

24 March 1954

Britain opened trade discussions with Hungary after Hungarians released Edgar Sanders, former prisoner.

25 March

US, Britain, and France approved a re-armament amendment to West German constitution.

26 March

USSR announces East Germany has become a sovereign state.

26 March

Harold E  
Stassen favors liberalizing trade with Soviet Bloc.

27 March

Joseph M. Dodge resigns as Budget Director, succeeded by Roland R. Hughes.  
Rowland

29 March

Secretary of State Dulles <sup>SAYS</sup> in foreign policy speech that aggression in Indo-China should be met by united action.

31 March

Vycheslav  
Molotov proposes to US, France, and Britain a European security pact in return for Soviet membership in NATO.

1 April

Alphonse-Pierre  
Marshall Juin removed from important military post for criticizing EDIC.

5 April

Eisenhower  
President in TV speech urges calm in face of US capacity of "Nasser's retaliation" and alleged Soviet weaknesses.



12 April 1954

<sup>Two</sup>  
Rumania released <sup>the</sup> Georgescu boys who had been used as hostages to persuade their father, <sup>Vladimir</sup> naturalized US citizen to do espionage.

12 April

<sup>Dr. J. Robert</sup>  
Announcement that Oppenheimer's security clearance had been withdrawn.

13 April

<sup>Vladimir M.</sup>  
Australians grant asylum to Petrov.

21 April

Report of increased Soviet budget.

22 April

<sup>Capt. Nikolai</sup>  
Khokhlov surfaced by US in Bonn.

26 April

<sup>Georgi</sup>  
Malenkov says that atomic attack on USSR would lead to ruin of capitalism.

30 April

Britain reports relaxation of curbs on export of rubber to USSR.

2 May

Jordanian Cabinet resigns, over question of Israeli policy.

2 May

India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma, and Indonesia end Columbo Conference where they had supported compromise peace plan for Indo-China.

7 May

Dienbienphu falls.

9 May 1954 Division of Internal Security <sup>W</sup> set up in Justice Department to intensify fight against traitors and spies.

19 May US and Pakistan sign military aid agreement.

20 May 4,000 Guatemalan workers strike against United Fruit Company.

8 June Secretary Dulles <sup>of State John F.</sup> said <sup>sign</sup> US would not intervene in Indo-China unless the whole nature of Communist aggression in Asia changed.

12 June <sup>Pierre</sup> Mendes-France becomes French Premier on pledge he would end Indo-Chinese war.

18 June Rebel forces under <sup>Lt. Col. CARLOS</sup> Castillo Armas invade Guatemala to overthrow leftist administration <sup>of Arbenz.</sup> of Arbenz.

25 June <sup>Prime M. Winston</sup> Churchill and <sup>For. Secy Anthony</sup> Eden come to Washington for talks.

25 June <sup>Premier AP?</sup> Chou En-lai visits <sup>Prime M. Jawahar Lal</sup> Nehru in New Delhi; <sup>28 June,</sup>

~~28 June~~ <sup>?</sup> Chou En-lai holds secret talks with <sup>U Nu,</sup> U Nu, Premier of Burma.

28 June Nationalist China seizes Russian tanker for ignoring blockade.

- 4 July 1954                      Seven US military personnel wander across Czech border and are seized by border guards.
- 4 July                              Hoover Commission reports that committee headed by General Clark would study CIA.  
*Sen. McCarthy*      McCarthy says he will turn over any information he has to Clark.
- 5 July                              US expels three USSR military attaches for espionage. USSR expels two US attaches. (US attaches were Lt. Col. Howard L. Falchin and Major Walter A. McKinney.)
- 6 July                              Eric Johnston claims that Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Israel had agreed to way of sharing Jordan rebel water.
- 20 July                              *Dr* Otto John disappeared from Bonn to show up later broadcasting from East Germany.
- 21 July                              In Geneva, France and Viet Minh agree to an armistice with Indo-China.
- 24 July                              USSR proposes new conference on elective security in Europe.
- 27 July                              Britain and Egypt sign agreement whereby British will evacuate Suez. *Jefferson* Caffery said to be urging British to make concession to Nasser. *Amb to Egypt* Sharett claims this will change the balance of power in the Middle East.  
*moshe*
- 28 July                              British House of Commons flatly opposes union of Cyprus and Greece.

- 2 August 1954 *Sen. Joseph* McCarthy says ~~General~~ *George C.* Marshall would sell out his own grandmother were it to his advantage; *Pres.* Eisenhower defends Marshall.
- 5 August Agreement *is* signed to resume Iranian oil production.
- 6 August *OTTO* *ohi* President ~~Grotewald~~ of East Germany accepts *Pres.* Eisenhower's offer of flood relief.
- 9 August Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia sign military and political treaty.
- 11 August *Mark* General Clark tells Senate Internal Security Subcommittee he favors war with Russia in case of another incident like Korea.
- 13 August *Yuri A.* Rastvorov given political asylum in US.
- 17 August *Eisenhower* President announces 7th Fleet would defend Formosa in case of Chinese Communist attack, meanwhile rescinding the part of President Truman's order restricting Nationalist attack on the mainland.
- 19 August Defense Department claims Chinese Communists are holding fifteen US airmen in violation of Korean armistice.
- 22 August French National Assembly rejects EDC treaty.
- 24 August *Getulio D* Vargas, Brazilian President, commits suicide.
- 26 August *Nikita* Khrushchev confirmed *George* report that Malenkov and others had been removed from Kremlin offices.

~~19 August~~ ~~Defense Department claims Chinese Communist~~  
~~are holding fifteen US airmen in violation~~  
~~of Korean armistice.~~

27 August 1954 *Pierre*  
French Assembly supports Mendes-France'  
policy of giving Morocco and Tunisia economy.

2 September  
Egypt's Revolution Command Council affirms  
support of the West and opposition to Commu-  
nism.

3 September *Quemoy*  
Two US Army officers *are* killed on *Quemoy* in  
course of artillery duel.

4 September  
Soviet jets shoot down US Navy Patrol  
planes over sea of Japan.

8 September  
Defense officials state they believe  
Communists intend to take *Quemoy*.

8 September *W*  
Southeast Asia Defense Treaty *W* signed in  
Manilla by US, Britain, France, Australia,  
New Zealand, Philippines, Pakistan, and  
Thailand.

12 September *Secretary Dulles*  
*Secretary* Dulles says Chinese Communists  
could not take Formosa, "under any circum-  
stances."

15 September *Richard* *Donald*  
*all*  
Applegate and Dixon released by Chinese  
Communists after having been in jail since  
March 1953 when their yacht was seized.

28 September 1954

<sup>AIKEB</sup>  
Egypt ~~took~~ custody of Israeli merchant ship for firing on Egypt.

3 October

Agreement to integrate West Germany politically and militarily with Western Europe.

5 October

Italy and Yugoslavia sign agreement on Trieste.  
e

11 October

*CHINESE WENT TO*  
Russia and China declare Russians will evacuate Port Arthur in 1955.

16 October

*Lt GEN JAMES M (CR)*  
Doolittle Group <sup>is</sup> reported as completing CIA study and giving it creditable rating though mentioning important areas needing improvement.

16 October

*Amman Jordan*  
USIS Library in Amman burned in rioting.

19 October

*Jawaharlal*  
Nehru visits Mao Tse-tung in Peiping after previous visit to Ho Chi Minh.

22 October

NATO approves admission of West Germany.

25 October

*LEYMARIN*  
Poland announces release of ~~Thurmond~~ Field. General Taylor becomes US Far East Commander.  
*As well*

26 October

*EGYPTIAN PREMIER*  
Assassin fails to kill Nasser.

28 October 1954

Adenauer confers with Eisenhower in Washington.

2 November

Democrats win control over Senate.

5 November

Dulles dismisses John Paton Davies from State Department, for lack of judgment, disgression and reliability.

6 November

Russians indicate attempt at rapprochement with Yugoslavia.

6 November

US agrees to grant Egypt forty million bucks to develop its economy.

7 November

Russians shoot down USAF photo reconnaissance plane over Hokkaido.

10 November

Bojen reports from Moscow that Malenkov wants to try practical diplomacy to ease East-West tension.

16 November

Budapest broadcast said Nowell and Herta Field had been released after espionage charges had been dropped.

17 November

Mendes-France comes to Washington for conference.

22 November

Vishinsky dies.

23 November 1954

Peiping reports sentencing of eleven US airmen and two civilian employees of US Army who had been shot down over Korea. Chinese claim these Americans had admitted to being CIA agents.

27 November

Alger Hiss<sup>le</sup> released from prison.

2 December

Senate votes to condemn Senator McCarthy<sup>Joseph</sup> for contempt.

17 December

Dag Hammerskjol arrives in Peiping to negotiate release of US airmen.



1955

- 2 January President Ramon of Panama assassinated.
- 3 January State Department retaliates for Soviet restriction of US travel in USSR, by putting 27% of US out-of-bounds to Soviet citizens.
- 4 January US agrees to pay Japan for atomic damage to Japanese fishermen.
- 4 January *former NSA employee* Joseph S. Petersen sentenced for taking secret documents from NSA files. *DR*
- 8 January In Berlin USSR releases two Americans (Noble and Marchuk).
- 10 January East-West German refugee figure given as 184,198 for 1954.
- 12 January 1955 *of State Sec F* Secretary Dulles announces massive retaliation doctrine.
- 14 January *PR. Pierre* Talks in Baden-Baden between Adenauer and Mendes-France. *conclude Konrad (W. Ger) ER*
- 17 January USSR says in UN it will take part in Geneva Atomic Conferences.

17 January 1955                      Nautilus begins first sea test.

18 January                          Indictment against Owen Lattimore thrown  
out by Judge Youngdahl.

19 January                          Mrs. Annie Lee Moss gets Pentagon job back.

20 January                          Counterrevolution in Guatemala defeated.

24 January                          Congress votes President emergency powers  
to defend Formosa.

31 January                          General Ridgway protests Eisenhower's defense  
plan as prejudicial to ground forces.

31 January                          Harvey Matusow admits lying at various anti-  
Communist trials.

2 February                          Soviet Communist Party calls for increased  
agricultural production.

5 February                          Mendes-France displaced by Faure.

6 February                          Report that Yugoslavia was dropping collecti-  
vized agriculture.

7 February                          USSR announces 1955 budget.

8 February 1955 Malenkov resigns as Soviet Premier confessing to inadequate leadership; succeeded by Bulganin as premier, Zhukov, defense minister; and Khrushchev, secretary of the Communist Party.

8 February Molotov says Russia has hydrogen bomb lead over US.

10 February W. (DoD-15) Walter B. Smith of American Car and Foundry announces plans for first nuclear reactor in private industry.

11 February Tito says friendly words about Burma, India, and Egypt, after return home from visit to them.

15 February Senator Knowland complains about US airmen imprisoned in China before United Nations.

15 February Five anti-Communist Rumanians seize Rumanian legation in Berne.

19 February SEATO Treaty became effective.

24 February Turkey and Iraq sign mutual defense pact.

27 February Malcolm Bersohn and Adele Rickett released from Chinese Communist prison say they had been US spies and had been properly punished.

1 March 1955 Egyptian-Israeli skirmishes; Israel condemned by UN commission on March 6.

4 March USSR clears Anna Louise Strong of espionage charges saying that Beria had been to blame.

7 March *of State Dept.*  
~~Secretary~~ Dulles warned that the US would not permit conquest of Kuemoy and Matsu.

8 March General Taylor gets Far East command.

8 March *of State Dept.*  
Father ~~Bissonette~~ <sup>NN</sup> expelled from Russia.

10 March US agrees to visit of eleven Soviet journalists (this later cancelled when journalists would not submit to finger printing.)

15 March *of State Dept.*  
Perez case continues with General Swicker claiming false testimony before the McCarthy Committee.

16 March State Department releases Yalter papers.

19 March US admits twenty Russian seamen who had deserted their tanker which was seized by Chinese Nationalists during 1954.

19 March Stassen appointed Disarmament Advisor.

22 March Valery A. Lysikov, son of Russian Air Force officer, reaches West Berlin; granted US asylum.

27 March 1955 France ratified Western European Union,  
thus allowing West Germany to enter NATO.

27 March Italian Premier Shelba visits US.

31 March Stassen refuses to allow FOA personnel  
to testify before Senate Investigations  
Committee.

31 March Nehru makes anti-Western speech.

6 April General Twining told Senate Appropriations  
Sub-committee that long-range Soviet jet  
bombers were becoming a threat to US  
security.

8 April Edward J. Corsi dropped as immigration  
expiditor by Secretary Dulles.

11 April Kuemoy-Matsu issue in politics as Stevenson  
makes statement on subject.

12 April /Sobellov takes over for/Vishinsky in UN.

13 April US agrees to share atomic information  
with NATO.

15 April Austria and Russia agree to treaty., ending  
occupation.

18 April Imre Nagy removed as Premier of Hungary  
for right-wing deviationism.

18 April 1955 Bandung Conference at which African and Asian countries announce their aims for the elimination of colonialism in favor of independence and self-determination.

22 April France and Tunisia agree to a settlement.

29 April Beginning of Civil war in Vietnam in which Bao Dai was thrown out in favor of Diem. *NGO DINH*

3 May US and Turkey sign first Adams for Peace Agreement.

5 May West Germany becomes sovereign states.

10 May US jets attacked by Communist Korea.

10 May US, Britain and France invite USSR to summit meeting.

14 May USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, East Germany, sign Warsaw Treaty.

15 May Great powers sign Austrian Treaty.

19 May Last French troops withdrawn from Indo-China.

24 May 1955

USSR reports transfer of Port Arthur to Communist China.

25 May

*A.A. is*  
Admiral Burke nominated as CNO.

26 May

*Nicolai*

*Nikita*

Bulganin and Khrushchev go to Belgrade to try to patch up relations with Tito.

4 June

Yugoslavia announces it will not join Warsaw Pact.

7 June

*Pr. M. SAWARHAYAL*

Nehru visits Moscow.

10 June

*Maxwell D.*

General Taylor becomes Army Chief of Staff.

11 June

Hungarian Politburo decrees that country's agriculture must be collectivized by 1960.

13 June

Egypt found *He* guilty in Israeli border incidents.

14 June

USSR offers Japan peace treaty.

16 June

Beginning of revolt that overthrew Peron.

20 June

Tenth Anniversary of UN celebrated in San Francisco with Molotov present.

*VANUATU SLAVE*

21 June 1955 North Korean pilots surrender their air force plane to UN in Seoul.

22 June <sup>ANTONIO</sup> Segni replaces Selba as Italian premier. <sup>MAVIO</sup>

24 June Russians shoot down Navy patrol plane over Bearing Straits.

30 June International Cooperation Administration created to take the place of FOA.

12 July 13 American farmers go on goodwill trip to Russia.

13 July <sup>over a Culp</sup> Mrs. Hobby resigns as HEW Secretary.

16 July <sup>Joseph</sup> Budapest announces Cardinal Mizenti out of prison into house of rest. <sup>Mindozerty</sup>

18 July Geneva Conference begins.

23 July <sup>ask</sup> First German NATO troupes recruited.

23 July Geneva Conference ends.

25 July According to refugee officials, 98 East German police defected during the Geneva Conference. <sup>have</sup>



29 July 1955 White House announces plans for first Satellite.

1 August Air Force Secretary Talbert resigned after criticism of his financial operations. *Harold E. Holt*

2 August *Pres.* Tito indicates willingness to cooperate with Russians.

3 August Eleven US airmen *are* released by Chinese Communists.

8 August *Matyas* Rakosi of Hungary makes friendly gestures towards Tito.

8 August International conference on peaceful uses of the atom.

12 August USSR reported *it* would keep its troops in Rumania.

15 August Indian agitation over Goa.

24 August Egyptian-Israeli talk on removal of tension breakdown.

26 August *of State John F.* Secretary Dulles in foreign policy speech offers plan to end Middle East tension.

27 August Morroccans revolt against French.

29 August Approved For Release 2000/09/03 : CIA-RDP84-00022R000400170002-1  
Icardi indicted for perjury.

1 September 1955 Hungary<sup>10</sup> ordered to end all propaganda activities in US in reprisal for Hungarian treatment of Americans.

2 September Ten days of fighting over Gaza strip ends.

3 September Satellites announce reduction in armed forces.

4 September Russians make loans to Yugoslavia.

8 September <sup>Konrad Adenauer (W. Ger)</sup> Adenauer goes to Moscow for negotiations with Russia.

14 September <sup>Vladimir</sup> Australia releases report on Petrov case showing extent of spying in Australia.

16 September Moscow tells Finland that USSR will give up ~~Porkkala~~ <sup>Porkkala</sup> Naval Base.

18 September <sup>Guy</sup> Britain says Burgess and <sup>Donald MacLean</sup> ~~McClain~~ had been spies for some time.

24 September <sup>Pres</sup> Eisenhower has heart attack.

27 September <sup>Premier</sup> Nasser announces arms deal with Czechoslovakia.

- 8 October 1955 *V. V. Vycheslav* Molotov publicly admitted to a mistake in his statement about the origins of socialism in the USSR.
- 13 October Hungary announces suspension of prison term of Arch Bishop *Joseph Groesz*.
- 17 October Egypt says it would rather have US than Soviet aid for construction of Aswan Dam.
- 20 October Egypt and Syria sign mutual defense treaty.
- 26 October *Ngô Đình* Diem becomes Viet-Nam's President.
- 27 October Foreign Ministers' Conference to continue Geneva negotiations *begins*.
- 1 November *Pravda* *Moscow* *V. V. Vycheslav* Sharet protests to Molotov in sale of arms to Egypt.
- 6 November *LAZAR* Kaganovich outlines Soviet foreign policy aims, boasting particularly of Soviet economic progress.
- 9 November *Pres. Ramon* Magsaysay elected Philippines President.
- 15 November Poland announces trade agreement with Yugoslavia.
- 16 November Egypt extends blockade against Israel in the Gulf of Aqaba.

18 November 1955 <sup>NIKOLAI</sup> Bulganin and <sup>NIKITA</sup> Khrushchev arrive in New Delhi.

21 November Strikes and rioting in Bombay.

22 November <sup>YA</sup> Russians execute six more Beria followers.

23 November AEC says Russia has ~~detonated~~ <sup>detonated</sup> H bomb.

26 November Violence continues in Cyprus.

30 November French call for General election after defeat of Faure in Assembly.

2 December US, Britain, and France, rejecting Soviet claims of East German independence, insist on retaining four-power status of Berlin.

3 December UN General Assembly establishes International Commission on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

12 December <sup>Dr.</sup> Otto John returns from East to West Germany.

14 December UN admits as members: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Austria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos, ~~Libya~~, Nepal, Portugal and Spain. <sup>Libya</sup>

16 December US and Britain assure Egypt they will furnish financing for Aswan Dam.

18 December 1955	Saar votes to return to Germany.
19 December	<i>Nikita</i> <i>Pyotr Niko</i> Khrushchev and Bulganin end tour of India, Burma, and Afghanistan where they had been attacking Western "imperialism."
19 December	Nelson Rockefeller resigns as Special Assistant to President in charge of psychological strategy.
20 December	Yugoslavia elected to UN Security Council.
20 December	Harold McMillan becomes Foreign Secretary in British Cabinet.
28 December	USSR announces 8.5 % military budget cut.
29 December	<i>Pyotr Niko</i> <i>Pyotr Niko</i> Bulganin and Khrushchev make propaganda attack on the West, thus destroying affect of "Geneva spirits."

1956

5 January Meeting in Cairo between Nasser and Tito.

6 January US claims damages from USSR for shooting down US navy plane over ~~Bearing~~ Straits. (USSR ultimately paid this.)  
Beying

7 January US Consulate in Jordan section of Jerusalem is damaged by Jordanian rioters.

9 January New Jordanian Cabinet sworn in opposed to Bagdad Pact.  
(h)

11 January Secretary of State Dulles publishes views in Life Magazine saying that "The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is a necessary art," and in the case of Korea, Indo-China, and Formosa "We walked to the brink, and we looked it in the face. We took strong action."

13 January Syria and Lebanon sign defense treaty.

13 January President Eisenhower appointed a Board under James Killian to review the work of the Central and other government agencies.

14 January Endre Marton and wife Ilona, correspondents for AP and UP respectively, sentenced to six years in Budapest for allegedly spying for US.

16 January 1956

*Prem  
Miesler*  
Bulganin said USSR is ready to extend freight and diplomatic relations to South America.

18 January

Communist Chinese delegate negotiating with US in Geneva, about Taiwan. Complains of US tactics.

18 January

East German government approves forming new Army.

19 January

UN Security Council sentences Israel for attack on Syria.

24 January

*Matthew*  
~~General~~ Ridgway in Saturday Evening Post criticizes President's defense policy.

25 January

*Prem  
Nicolai*  
Bulganin proposed treaty of friendship and cooperation between the US and USSR. (President rejected it January 28.)

26 January 1956

*KALIA*  
USSR returns ~~Porkkala~~ Naval Base to Finland.

26 January

Communist China announces new 12-year plan for agriculture.

28 January

William H. Jackson exceeds Nelson Rockefeller as assistant to the President in charge of psychological strategy.

31 January

*Joscelino*  
Kubitschek elected President of Brazil.

31 January 1956 Norway seized Soviet fishing vessels for being inside four-mile limits.

1 February End of three-day conference between Eden and Eisenhower in Washington. *P.M. Anthony*

1 February 1956 Guy Mollet, new French Premier, after general elections. *Y.*

1 February *Henry* Senator Jackson announces USSR may have ICBM before end of year.

1 February 1956 *of Defense* Secretary Wilson announces permanent appointment of civilian czar over guided missiles program.

3 February Air Force Assistant Secretary General *Trevor* Gardner resigns criticizing guided missiles program.

5 February USSR protests to US and Turkey that balloons launched over Soviet territory had radio and photographic equipment.

5 February *Strunk* Senator Symington claims USSR has better guided missiles than US.

6 February *is* Sudan admitted to UN.

6 February *Prem Nicolai* Bulganin makes peaceful gestures in the direction of Pakistan.



7 February 1956 Pravda suggests friendly relations between USSR and Turkey.

8 February Hungary sends first of series of communist protests over balloons on grounds that they cause air accidents.

9 February Substantial agreement reached for loan to Egypt by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to finance Aswan Dam.

11 February <sup>Gary</sup> <sup>Donald Maclean</sup> Burgess and ~~McClain~~ surfaced in Moscow.

12 February USSR warns that US-UK policies in the Middle East are a threat to peace.

12 February <sup>Maxwell</sup> General Taylor wants Army increased, to twenty seven or twenty-eight divisions.

14 February <sup>McClain</sup> 20th Congress of CPSU begins, Khrushchev attacking Stalin myth.

17 February US suspends armed shipments to Middle East, thus holding shipment of tanks to Saudi Arabia.

18 February President cancels Middle East arms embargo on recommendation of State Department.

18 February 1956

*AF* *Don't need*  
Secretary Quarles thinks US probably ahead  
of USSR in guided missiles.

22 February

USSR offers technical aid to Lebanon.

24 February

*of State John F.*  
Secretary Dulles tells Senate Foreign  
Relations committee West is stronger than  
year before.

25 February

*Sen. Stuart*  
*Y* *is*  
Stimington appointed head of committee to  
determine US air strength.

27 February

*GIORGIANI*  
Italian President Gronchi visits Washington.

27 February

*U.N. Sec'y General*  
*★ Skjold*  
Dag Hammarskjold ~~saw~~ *sees* no reason for panic  
over Middle East situation.

29 February

*(E)*  
President announces he will seek second  
term.

2 March

Morocco made independent of France.

2 March

*LT.*  
King Hussein of Jordan dismisses General *John B.*  
Glubb.

4 March

*Ngô Đình Diệm*  
Diem elected President of Viet-nam.

4 March 1956 Beginning of week of Arab-Israeli tension.

5 March Anniversary of Stalin's death ignored in USSR.

6 March *Presi* Eisenhower suggests to Bulganin an agreement halting production of fissionable war materials. *Nikolai (USSR)*

9 March British arrest Archbishop Makarios, starting new troubles in Cyprus.

12 March *R. Jesus de* Doctor Galindez disappears in New York. *(Lecturer at Columbia U.)*

15 March *Georgi* Malenkov arrives in Britain to survey power installations.

15 March Reports reach the West of Khrushchev's speech denouncing Stalin. *Nikolai*

17 March France recognizes independence of Tunisia.

19 March President asks 4.8 billion dollars for foreign aid. *E*

27 March Pravda makes attack on Stalin.

27 March Secretary Wilson appoints *Charles* E. V. Murphree to supervise guided missiles program. *E*

28 March 1956

Iceland asks removal of US troops from Keflavik. *amb.*

5 April

Bulgaria follows anti-Stalin line.

6 April

*UN Sec. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld*  
Hammarskjöld leaves on Middle East mission.

9 April

*trofion*  
Soviet government accepts Lysenko's resignation. *(head of All-Union Academy of Agricul. Sciences)*

9 April

White House announces it will oppose aggression in the Middle East.

10 April

Pro-western government in Ceylon *is* defeated.

13 April

*Alfred*  
General Gruenther announces retirement, to be succeeded by General Norstad. *Lauris*

13 April

Navy announces assignment of four more destroyers to Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

16 April

*V. V. Chervenkov*  
Chervenkov resigns as Bulgarian premier.

16 April

*Sen. J. Edward Smith*  
Simington Committee begins investigation with General Smith as first witness. *W. E. Boden*

17 April

Disillusionment of Cominform *one is* announced.

18 April 1956

*Nicosia* *Nicosia*  
Bulganin, Khrushchev visit UK.

19 April

*Alto* *no*  
Icardi acquitted.

19 April

US links itself closer to Bagdad Pact.

20 April

*Charles*  
Ambassador Bohlen reports to President on changes in USSR.

20 April

*Carl Spatz* *Robert*  
General ~~Sparks~~ and Admiral Carney testify before ~~Stimington~~ Committee.

21 April

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen sign military pact.

21 April

Pro-Stalinist riots in Georgia.

22 April

Soviet lawyers criticize Vishinsky code.

22 April

Poland announces amnesty for 30,000 political prisoners.

25 April

US expels two Soviet UN attaches, and criticizes Soviet Ambassador in matter of sending home Soviet seamen in US.

27 April

*Curtis* *May*  
General ~~Lemay~~ testifies before ~~Stimington~~ Committee.

29 April 1956

*Pres. Fulbright*  
Cuban uprising against Batista *unsuccessful.*

3 May

*Das* *A shield*  
Hammarskjöld announces cease-fire between Arabs and Israel.

4 May

USSR liberalizes criminal law.

4 May

*Lionel*  
Beginning of Frogmen (Crabb) case.

6 May

*SAFAD*  
Polish deputy premier Berman resigns "because of his mistakes."

7 May

*Pres.*  
Tito visits France.

9 May

*WALTER F*  
Senator George announces he will not seek re-election--appointed ambassador to NATO.

11 May

USSR relaxes labor laws.

13 May

USSR says it is abolishing internment camps.

14 May

USSR announces it will cut armed forces by 1,200,000 men.

15 May

British talks on government of Singapore fail.

15 May 1956

*Pr. 101  
Guy (France)*

Mollet visits Moscow.

*Mollet*

16 May

*Pr. 102  
Suman (India)*

Seekarno visits Washington.

16 May

Egypt recognizes Communist China.

18 May

*MATHE*

Rakosi of Hungary joins critics of Stalin.

18 May

Komsomolskaya Pravda prints Lenin's comments on Stalin.

20 May

*King*

Hussein of Jordan gets new cabinet.

21 May

*of Defense  
Charles*

Secretary Wilson holds press conference with military chiefs on account of inter-service rivalry.

25 May

*EABE*

General Partridge testifies before ~~St~~ <sup>Y</sup>nington Committee.

29 May

*VP*

USSR announces execution of more Beria followers in Azerbaijan.

1 June

*VAYEKEALU*

Molotov resigns as foreign minister.

2 June

*Pr. 103*

Tito visits USSR.

NIXON

4 June 1956                      State Department publishes Khrushchev's speech to 20th Party Congress according to World Almanac "release of the sensational document was preceded by what was described as one of the biggest cloak and dagger efforts by US intelligence agents in recent years."

5 June                      U Nu  
U Nu resigns as Burmese premier.

13 June                      Britain completes evacuation of Suez.

16 June                      Palmiro  
Togliatti demands greater autonomy from Moscow for Italian Communist Party.

16 June                      Dmitri (USSR Foreign Minister)  
Shepilov visits Cairo.

18 June                      Moshe                      Golda Myerson  
Sharett succeeded by Golda Myerson as Israeli foreign minister.

18 June                      French Communists criticize Soviet Communist Party.

20 June                      Egypt parades Armed Forces, include Russian made equipment.

22 June                      Dmitri  
Shepilov and Nasser issue joint statement.

23 June                      Gen. Nathan  
Twining inspects Soviet Air Force.

24 June                      Nasser elected "President of Egypt."



25 June 1956                      Anti-Americans win Icelandic election.

26 June                      *Pres* Tito signs agreement for close relations  
with Rumania.

28 June                      Anti-Communist uprising in Poznan.

1 July                      *News* Khrushchev quoted as warning against  
increase of tension in Middle East.

2 July                      Soviets claim Polish disorders were financed  
by US.

10 July                      USSR complains US planes have flown over  
its territory in Baltic area.

13 July                      Hungarian seizes air liner and brings to  
West Germany.

16 July                      US complains USSR holding ten US airmen.

18 July                      *MATYAS* *ERNO*  
Rakosi succeeded by Gerö in Hungary.

19 July                      US withdraws funds to finance Aswan Dam.

21 July                      *Pres* *Sec State*  
Eisenhower and Dulles attend inter-American  
conference in Panama City.

23 July 1956	British House of Commons decides on more flexible policies toward USSR.
26 July	Nasser seizes Suez Canal.
31 July	Burmese claim Chinese Communist troops are in Northern Burma.
1 August	Big Three talks in London on Suez.
6 August	Communist China lifts restrictions on US newspaper correspondence.
13 August	<i>Defense Channel</i> Secretary Wilson complains of leaks of classified information in Pentagon.
16 August	<i>Adm.</i> Stevenson nominated.
16 August	Canal users announce plans for Canal.
22 August	<i>Pres</i> Eisenhower re-nominated.
22 August	Navy patrol plane shot down by Communist Chinese.
26 August	AEC announces new Soviet atom test.
29 August	Egypt arrests British citizens as spies.

29 August 1956	Soviet woman athlete in shop-lifting incident.
4 September	Reports published that USSR arming Afghanistan.
9 September	Nasser rejects Canal plan, bringing about grave international situation.
14 September	Egypt takes over full operation of Suez Canal.
19 September	Canal Users Association meets.
19 September	<i>Nikita</i> Khrushchev visits Belgrade.
21 September	<i>Pres Anastasio Somoza</i> Somoza of Nicaragua assassinated.
27 September	<i>Pres.</i> <i>Nikita</i> Tito flies to USSR with Khrushchev.
29 September	<i>Pres.</i> <i>Nikita</i> Belgrad <sup>le</sup> announces Tito and Khrushchev conferring in Yalta.
6 October	Hungarians hold silent demonstration.
9 October	<i>Wladyslaw</i> <i>Hilary</i> Gomulka replaces Minc in Poland.

12 October 1956

*page*  
Tito reassures West on Yalta visit.

21 October

Jordan elects anti-American Parliament  
making Nabulsi Premier.

*Suliman*

23 October

UN approves international atomic energy  
agency.

23 October

*ERN*  
Riots in Budapest against Gero.

24 October

Soviet troops in Budapest.

25 October

Soviet troops fire on Hungarians as revolt  
spreads throughout Hungary.

28 October

*more Budapest*  
Nagy announces Soviets agree to withdraw  
troops.

28 October

*Stefan Grom*  
Poles announce release of Wyszynski.

29 October

International rule of Tangier ended.

29 October

Israel invades Egypt.

30 October

*more*  
Nagy announces re-election.

30 October 1956	Britain and France serve as ultimatum on Egypt and Israel which Egypt rejected.
31 October	Britain and France attack Suez.
31 October	France, US, UK disagreement over Suez shows up in UN.
31 October	Hungarians announce release of <sup>Josef</sup> Cardinal Mindszenty. <i>s. Zentny</i>
1 November	Soviet troops re-appear in Budapest.
2 November	UN passes resolution for withdrawal of Suez.
2 November	US stops armed shipments to Israel.
3 November	Dulles in hospital for operation. <i>(Secretary)</i>
4 November	Soviet troops attack Hungarian patriots.
4 November	<i>Josef Cardinal</i> Mindszenty takes refuge in US legation. <i>s. Zentny</i>
6 November	<i>Pres.</i> Eisenhower elected. <i>v</i> <i>h</i>
7 November	Gas rationing in Western Europe because of Suez situation.

8 November 1956	Camp Kilmer opened for Hungarian refugees.
10 November	USSR says it will permit volunteers to fight in Egypt.
11 November	<i>Pres</i> New disagreement between Tito and USSR shows up.
12 November	<i>Gen. Alfred</i> Gruenther made President of Red Cross.
13 November	<i>Pres</i> Eisenhower says US would oppose Soviet military intervention in Middle East.
13 November	Communist China defends Soviet intervention in Hungary.
14 November	Poland gets concessions from USSR.
16 November	<i>Pres</i> Eisenhower says US would oppose Soviet volunteers in Egypt.
19 November	<i>Clare Boothe</i> Mrs. Luce resigns as ambassador to Italy.
19 November	<i>Pres</i> <i>SAWAT (and others)</i> Nehru criticizes Soviet intervention.
19 November	<i>Milovan Djilas</i> <i>(Yugoslavia - former V.P.)</i> Djilas arrested.

19 November 1956

*Marshal Konstantin*

<sup>o</sup>  
Rakossovsky after being evicted from Poland becomes Soviet Deputy Minister of Defense.

21 November

*Nasser*

Nasser announces that Egypt will remain independent of everybody.

22 November

*Imre*

Imre Nagy disappears on venturing out of Yugoslav Embassy.

26 November

*of Defense Charles*

Secretary Wilson makes inter-service decision on missiles.

27 November

*Pres.*

Eisenhower makes re-assuring statement on Western solidarity.

27 November

*Premier Suleiman*

Nabulsi announces Jordan will end treaty with Britain.

28 November

US expresses concern over Soviet arming of Syria.